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Column One  
BY  
David Courtney

THE South Koreans have just exercised their democratic privilege of voting for a new Parliament. American soldiers have stood by to help preserve order; for Democracy in that land requires a state of emergency to prevent it from going too far. Men described as "hoodlums" have beaten up other men who were distributing Opposition literature in the streets of Seoul. The hoodlums were of that people over whom the world has become familiar. They were serving the interests of that pillar of Asian Democracy, Dr. Syngman Rhee, President and in practice the ruler of South Korea, whose way with opponents is peculiar. One of them died the other day after suffering police "interrogation."

BUT Syngman Rhee is on our side and we have to put up with him just as the South Koreans have to put up with his kind of Democracy. A long and bitter war was fought to bring that about and long and bitter negotiations have been going on since to ensure that South Korea shall remain what it is. In other words Democracy, whose soldiers fought a good fight, defeated its Korean enemies and now looks like being defeated by its Korean friends. Syngman Rhee's kind of despotism may yet open the way to that other despotism of the North that was barred at the 38th Parallel or thereabouts by the men who did battle under the flag of the United Nations. For the Opposition will not long submit to dying under police interrogation; and the people of South Korea, under the tyranny of Seoul, may forget how tyrannical is Pyongyang.

FOR that matter Democracy in the image of Dr. Syngman Rhee, Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the Emperor Bao Dai, is being given a very poor chance in Asia. If Indo-China works out the same way as Korea, the effect on South-East Asian minds will almost certainly be disastrous to the principles of the western Democratic system. Our policy of setting up autocratic puppets and corrupt oligarchies against the advance of Moscow-oriented rebels and insurgents may turn out to be a containment of Democracy, not of Communism; for in the long run, when America withdraws from Korea and France from Indo-China, the puppets and the oligarchies made bold by the belief that the western world has underwritten them, will provoke their people into new rebellion.

THE United States Government has very rightly said that without giving Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam independence, France cannot expect to defeat Communism in Indo-China. But if independence is to be, in effect, independence for most of Syngman Rhee's, and if freedom is to be doled out to the people in the manner that it is being doled out to the South Koreans, then it would be far better to leave France in control and to give her effective military aid. The Asian peoples are those old freedom-fighters of the world whom the West has underwritten, and above all freedom from want. The Governments they need are honest governments, which in that part of the world are not necessarily elected governments.

UNLESS something is done by the western Powers to ensure that the Asian nations that they seek to sponsor something better than democratic elections, military aid and a treaty of mutual assistance, there must be grave risk, once the form of independence has been granted, of internal dissensions and dissatisfactions with puppets emigrating to the South of France and Parishes of Latitude being broken through; and no one except a few discredited politicians, left to welcome the liberators of some post-Geneva Asian Pact. To be sure, it is hard enough to stop the Communists, but it is also too much to expect the West to set up in Seoul and Saigon a worthy alternative. But without the worthy alternative, Communism will get to both places. It will not be stopped by ballot-boxes and probably not by western-made Asian pacts.

Jerusalem, May 21.

## Namir Calls Strike 'Unfortunate Quarrel'

By SHAYA SHAPIR, Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV, Thursday. — The doctors' strike was called "an unfortunate quarrel of a passing nature," by Mr. Mordechai Namir, Secretary-General of the Histadrut, in an interview with The Jerusalem Post today. He said that he would rather not comment on the present stage of the conflict "in order not to aggravate the situation unnecessarily."

The conflict, he was sure, was partly stimulated by "circles inimical to organized labour."

The Kupat Holim physicians, who had earned the respect of the Histadrut, made up the Labour Federation, would be better advised to give up their "struggle" against the Histadrut. They could be assured that the stand of the Histadrut Executive was not partisan. It was in conformity with the social and national interests of the problem.

I am sure that the doctors will understand the position, as well as the Histadrut's proven concern with the working conditions of its doctors," Mr. Namir said.

The Secretary-General of the Histadrut firmly rejected the charges voiced by the doctors yesterday, that the Histadrut was "unfriendly to organized labour."

The history of the Histadrut is evidence against such claims. It is a unique labour organization in that among its members are manual labourers, white collar workers and artists.

The Association's, the oldest workingmen's organization in the country, has entered the Histadrut a couple of years ago; many writers and poets joined as individuals.

A few years ago, Mr. Namir recalled, it was the Joint Unemployment Fund of the Histadrut which gave loans to workers who were then out of work. Artists and actors were admitted liberally from the Fund, which had been established by all members of the Histadrut, whether manual workers or not.

The process of integrating a trade union into the general framework of the Histadrut may give rise to some difficulty, but such difficulties might develop in the case of a union of manual workers, too.

Better knowledge of what the Histadrut stands for usually puts the occasional disputes right.

Mr. Namir added that he understood the mind of the legend that the Histadrut was an "intellectual" was fostered by rightist groups who would prefer to win a free hand among intellectuals.

That was a wrong approach altogether," Mr. Namir stated.

The Israel labour movement, he said, was pointing out that the salaries of legal employees are no better than those of the striking physicians.

The physicians cannot content themselves with the recognition by the Government, in principle, of the justice of the doctors' case.

He expressed belief that Israel would gradually overcome the difficulties she is facing and appealed to the U.S. to make clear to the world that its traditional friendship towards Israel has not diminished.

The Ambassador criticized the U.S. decision to give arms to Iraq. This decision, he said, prejudices Israel's security.

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## Mediation Reported In Doctors' Dispute

The three-day warning strike of 2,200 employed physicians ended last night amid reports that efforts are being made to mediate between the physicians and the Government.

Dr. K.J. Mann, Director General of the Hadassah Medical Organization, is said to have given the hope that the indefinite strike, scheduled to resume on June 1, may yet be resumed.

The Minister of Interior, Mr. I. Rokach, deputizing for the Minister of Health, visited the Magen David Adams first aid station yesterday, and expressed his satisfaction with the arrangements made to cope with the emergency cases.

The Medical Association claims that the figures issued by Kupat Holim, tending to minimize the doctors' demands, were corroborated, had been fabricated solely in order to confuse the public.

Actually the Association claims, its demands would involve the Joint Unemployment Fund of the Histadrut which gave loans to workers who were then out of work. Artists and actors were admitted liberally from the Fund, which had been established by all members of the Histadrut, whether manual workers or not.

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## Unity in Diversity

(Continued from page 9)  
giants and giants, slugging it out in the same ring at the same time, then let us openly accept the possibility that this is conducive to better results.

Unfortunately the giants, who are not much bothered by the midgets, want to eat their cake and have it. In other words, they prefer a bit of a nuisance to an adequate live-and-live-for-me.

If a scientific survey were to be made of the fund-raising costs of the lower-bracket insti-

tutions (a term under which I include the three institutions of higher learning), it would reveal that the progressive rise of expenses here in the last few years, for both the reasonable and the unreasonable, is considerable. I doubt that more than sixty-five cents on the dollar intended for these institutions ever reaches Israel. This is obviously a condition that calls for a drastic remedy. The correction must, as far as the outset, be based on a practical, realistic, objective re-evaluation of the entire problem.

### A Three-Headed Freak

BUT one may quite justifiably ask, if unification of fund-raising is the only remedy, why has it failed after but a brief span of life. I shall not go into all the reasons, for that would take us too far afield.

The ULT, established in 1930, was a freak, with the Welfare Fund grafted on a stale body. Instead of leading to unity it gave rise to contradictory actions, each head trying unilaterally to control the organs of the body. I discussed this on an earlier occasion.

(See Mr. Weisgal's observations taken from his Report to Board of Governors of the Weizmann Institute in 1948, in box below.)

The then President of the Hebrew University, Prof. Salig Brodsky, shared my genuine desire to find a reasonable formula that would unify our fund-raising primarily in the United States. When the ULT was finally formed in 1930, after more than a year of negotiations, hope ran high among those of us who had been laboring to bring it about.

But it proved a shotgun marriage at best. Any resemblance between the final contract and our original aims was purely coincidental. The document consisted of a series of reservations and listed more provisions for segregation than for inte-

gration of interests. It incorporated too many flaws born of professional jealousies and exclusiveness, thus anticipating the consequences of the non-continuation of unilateral fund-raising projects. Built on suspicion, on narrow and conflicting loyalties and on the proposition that unification means the surrender of the other fellow, the ULT, had to founder, leaving a debris of disillusionment for those who had honestly tried to adhere to the basic concept of unity.

Today the clamor for a reconstituted ULT has arisen once more. It is, as I noted at the beginning, based on a genuine, honest desire to bring order into the prevailing chaos.

The formula will succeed, however, unless all the components of the federation — that is, the three institutions of higher learning, the Welfare Funds, the Jewish Agency, and above all, the responsible Jewish leadership in America — act with boldness and candor.

The practical formula, the technical set-up of the unification plan is simple. Its very simplicity, however, necessitates the establishment of a sound basis: the will of all concerned to see higher learning in Israel, without regard to past organizational prestige and vested interests.



Terra Sancta College, the temporary home of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem.

quantity should be the guiding motto.

Everybody seems to be in agreement at least in principle on a reconstitution of the ULT. Our institutions are unanimous in their enthusiasm for permitting the Welfare Funds, the Jewish Agency and/or the United Jewish Appeal to carry the load. The UJA, to be sure, is not the only one which would do for them, the three institutions would continue in their separate fund-raising campaigns under the slogan of capital investment. In other words, nothing can be changed except the name.

"Capital Investment." The gain would be less than all. If anything, the situation community-wide would be aggravated.

### Should UJA Take Over?

In the course of discussions held since the first draft of this brochure was written a suggestion was made to transfer the ULT to the UJA. To achieve this, the UJA will have to place the ULT publicly on their campaign agenda.

**Findin New Income**

My suggestion is that each of these three organizations — the UJA, the Welfare Funds and the Jewish Agency — should be given the additional chores of dealing with the task of producing new sources of income for higher learning and scientific advancement in Israel. This is a task, because the method of raising new sources and maintaining maximum response for educational and scientific institutions may have to differ from the techniques now used by the local communities and the New York UJA for their long-estranged beneficiaries.

In these endeavors the ULT role becomes less important. It is more important to cooperate not only in the sphere of *Public Relations* but also in the programming, shaping and perhaps, even the conducting of special events within the framework of the fund-raising agencies. This is not to say that the three institutions have not acquired substantial contacts and a rich garner of experience which should be made available to the fund-raising agencies mentioned. It follows that, since it will be the aim of all concerned to increase the scope of fund-raising for higher learning in Israel, the ULT must, as I have pointed out, be ready to render the utmost cooperation.

I for one, can find no fault with this proposal if it were undertaken that the ULT could do so without reducing its allocations to other Israel organizations. A slight risk must also be weighed: whether such a solution might not induce a lethargic condition in the activities of the ULT on the American scene. But this need not be, for one can envisage some collaboration between the ULT and the UJA as between the Welfare Funds and the New York UJA. In any case, the suggestion must be viewed as possessing forceful logic as the virtue of simplifying the procedure in the formation of the ULT.

**6. Conduct of Affairs in the U.S.A.** No additional or separate activities in any shape or form shall be conducted by ULT, for any type of earmarked funds whatever, either for maintenance or for capital investment.

This is axiomatic and basic for a successfully working ULT along the lines suggested in this plan. But it would be entirely wrong to assume that the ULT could content itself with a parasitic *modus operandi* and serve merely as a transitory or transitional body for funds to Israel. It would be to play so stale a role it would obviously endanger its own existence.

Since the Welfare Funds and the New York UJA are to provide \$2,000,000 towards the total budget, for instance, is much simpler to make their allocations to the national UJA. The ULT must be willing, able and ready to cooperate with them, provided, of course, that the Welfare Funds and the Jewish Agency request it — as they more assuredly will.

What this means is that the fund-raising agencies of the

three institutions to measure

on fiscal scale.

**7. The Organisational Set-Up:**

The organizational set-up for the United States administration of the three institutions of higher learning does not seem to be far from the final blueprint.

It is intended as no more than a skeleton outline, and as such it invites alterations, revisions and, I hope, improvements. It allows for, and welcomes, many changes, but with the one immutable proviso that it retain its essential character, which makes for unity rather than parapetism. For the preservation of the latter but, as I have indicated, the basic reason for the failure of ULT. The errors of 1930 must not be repeated.

The plan has seven essential points.

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**2. Leadership:** A salaried person shall be appointed or elected President of ULT, by two representatives of each of the three institutions. His function is to serve as director-general of all ULT activities in this country. It is not essential that the director-general be a professional fund-raiser. It would, indeed, be preferable if he were, but an experienced administrator who is also a man of some academic standing.

**3. Role of Present Leadership:** Another essential prerequisite for the successful launching and functioning of a new ULT is that the leadership of the American offices of the three organizations, both lay and professional, submit their resignations upon the appointment or election of the President. It goes without saying that the professional people whom the President does not re-appoint would receive severance pay or some other form of compensation.

**4. A Realistic Budget:**

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# TOWN TO COUNTRY

## Progress and Problems of Resettlement Movement

By YITZHAK PENIGER  
(Member, Immigration Committee  
of the Histadrut Executive.)

**EIGHTEEN** months have gone by since the Executive Committee of the Histadrut called upon the workers in city and village to join the ranks of the veteran land settlers and to carry on the tradition of rural settlement by city-dwellers initiated 80 years ago with the founders of Petach Tikva. This call found an echo in workers' communities throughout the country. During the short period since its inception, some 16,000 workers have responded to the call of the "town to country" movement, which are attached to the various Labour Councils, and the headquarters of the different settlements "trends." A third of those who came to make enquiries have settled on the land.

Many crises have been visited upon the movement in the course of these 18 months. But it appears that we were mistaken when we attributed these to the fluctuations in the labour market. The fact that we have succeeded in transferring from the cities veteran workers and recent immigrants already rooted in the rural world of the country is evidence that there are also powerful ideological and intellectual motives at play. Our land settlement has a great drawing power of its own, both from an economic and a social point of view.

### New Enquiries

There was a time when, in view of a distinct decline in the responses, we considered terminating the activities of the movement. But the number of enquiries is again growing—hundreds of veteran workers and immigrants living in the cities have been coming to ask about the conditions of land settlement. The surprising thing is that the majority of the applicants, even now, are well-settled workers with jobs and with homes.

It appears that the "town to country" movement is likely for some years, and certainly till the renewal of large-scale immigration to be the most important land-settlement operation here. Can it supply the settlers with the hundreds of thousands of dunams which will be brought under intensive cultivation in the next few years? And can it play an important part in the creation of a strong farming class during this period?

Judging by our experience, human material coming from the city to the moshav or kibbutz is able to stand the test of the harsh reality of rural settlement. It would not be too much to claim that the ten villages we have established so far are perhaps the most successful of those founded in recent years. Despite the short time since they moved on to their land, they are ample indications that young and old alike are heart and soul determined to be true farmers, to conquer the soil by the sweat of their brow, to apply all their

energies, time and devotion to this project.

We have been privileged to follow these settlers from the day of their settling on the land, and it is with pleasure and satisfaction that we are able to record fine and speedy progress, made possible by the determination of the settlers themselves.

### List of Settlements

Some 500 families (and this number is growing daily with the completion of housing) are absorbed in new settlements created by the movement itself, within the framework of the Histadrut. These are the settlements:

1. **Haifa** (north of Jezreel Valley, workers from Tel Aviv and Petach Tikva).

2. **Kfar Kisch** (Lower Galilee, workers from Haifa, Bet Yosef, "E" (Betarim Valley), workers from Jerusalem).

3. **Kfar Yarul** (Upper Galilee, workers from Tel Aviv and village).

4. **Segul** (Kfar-Kasim Road, workers from Tel Aviv and village).

5. **Sharon** (Nagur).

6. **Wadi Shabirya** (Nagur).

7. **Wadi Shabirya** (Ginal, Nagur).

8. **Kommunist**—Shoved Hesed (Birya).

9. **Haifa** (Beit Yosef).

10. **Haifa** (Beit Yosef).

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## BIG THREE INQUEST

By DINGLE FOOT

AMERICA, BRITAIN AND RUSSIA: THE COLD WAR, 1945-1954. By William Hardy McNeill. Oxford University Press. 768 pp., appendices. £5.

"SOME people," said Mrs. Gamp, "may be Rooshans, and others may be Proooshans; they are born so, and will please themselves. Them which is of other-nature thinks different."

This profound diagnosis, which ought always to have been written up in letters of gold on the walls of the Foreign Office and the State Department, might well have furnished the main text for Mr. McNeill's book. He has produced a comprehensive treatise, extending over 768 pages apart from the appendices, on what he calls the "cooperation and conflict" between America, Britain and Russia. Particulars of the final of the cold of 1945, but the principal conclusion to be drawn from this extremely painstaking and well-documented survey is that genuine cooperation between the Soviet Union and the West never existed at all.

This, of course, will come as no surprise to anyone familiar with the administrative history of the wartime years. The cause was to be found not in Soviet ill-will but in the centralized character of Soviet bureaucracy which makes cooperation well-nigh impossible except at the very highest level.

## Big Three's Meeting

Inevitably, therefore, the main interest of Mr. McNeill's narrative centres around the meetings of the triumvirate in Teheran and Yalta. It is difficult to think of any recorded precedent for these tripartite encounters and it is at least improbable that the circumstances will ever be repeated.

One of the most amazing coincidences in history, of which this occupied in his own country a position of personal ascendancy unparalleled in modern times. They were, therefore, able to negotiate with far fewer inhibitions than would normally obtain at a meeting of heads of Governments.

Even so, there was never a real meeting of minds. Mr. McNeill's account of the fundamental failure of Yalta was not Roosevelt's resort to compromise but "a failure of intellectual understanding." When the President attempted to apply to international relations that practical compromise between practical expedients which had been the keynote of his whole career in domestic American politics, his wonder-working power abruptly vanished.

The reason was that Roosevelt failed to take adequately into account the vast and intransigent social and moral gulf which divides him and the West generally from Russia and Russia. Only by accepting him on his own terms, namely by making him responsible for the morality of power could "more durable agreements have been made." That went to the American and British public as well as a cynical betrayal of the best hope of humanity.

## Distortion of History

All this is, of course, perfectly true. To my mind, however, Mr. McNeill lays himself open to the

## Chess

Ed. C. SARTTA, Italy  
1st Prize "L'Italia Scacchistica" 1953



White: Botvinnik; Black: Smyslov (Moscow, April 15, 1954)  
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Jerusalem 12 15 35 36 26  
Beersheba 17 15 35 36 26  
Eilat 16 25 41 36 26  
FORECAST: Showers gradually  
WINDING OUTLOOK FOR SHABBAT: Fair.  
\* Sunday at 1 p.m. (8) Min. temp. (C) Max. yesterday  
\*\* Maximum temp. expected today

**THE JERUSALEM POLICE** are seeking eye-witnesses to the accident which occurred in the Babi Quarter of Jerusalem at 12 noon on May 13, in which a three-year-old boy, Yacov Amshon, was killed by an automobile.

**FOLK DANCING** and singing performed by school children as well as by the Israel troupe highlighted the activities of Spring, held in the Gan Ha'Em, Tel Aviv, yesterday under the auspices of the Municipality. An estimated 3,000 children participated.

**REPARATIONS TIMBER**, discharged from the s.s. Rosalind, was of the highest quality, the Shilumin Corporation announced yesterday following a press report that the wood was rotten. When the report appeared, the announcement said, only three per cent of the total cargo had been discharged.

**AVRAHAM BITTON**, 21, was sentenced by the District Court to three months in prison yesterday after attacking a policeman with a stick and for disobeying an order to move on during the disorders outside the port gates during the seamen's strike, two-and-a-half years ago.

**President, P.M.**

**Receive Athletes**  
The Israeli delegation to the Asian games in India and the representatives of Israel's soccer team that played in South Africa were presented yesterday to President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi.

The athletes were accompanied by representatives of the Israel Olympic Committee. They were also received by Prime Minister Sharot, who complimented them on their success which enhanced Israel's international reputation in sport. In their reply the athletes thanked the Prime Minister and the Government for their help in promoting these events.

**Youth Aliya Opens Beersheba School**

**BEERSHEBA**, Thursday. — A day-time Youth Aliya hostel for 60 children was opened here today in the presence of Mr. M. Kol, head of Youth Aliya, Mr. D. T. Tsvi, Mayor of Beersheba, Mr. Arshon, head of the southern Department of the Ministry of Education; Mrs. Miryam Granot, Chairman of the Hadassah Council in Israel, and Dr. Miriam Freund, Chairwoman of the U.S. Hadassah Alia Aliya Committee.

The hostel consists of eight houses, situated in Gimel quarter. The children, between 13 and 15 years of age, will be given elementary and vocational education and will be provided with meals but not sleeping accommodation.

**FIREMEN BUSY**

Lag B'omer celebrations, the extended show and negligence combined yesterday to cause some fire fighting units one of their busiest days in many years.

Many of Tel Aviv's Lag B'omer bonfires would have spread to nearby buildings and installations were it not for the extraordinary vigilance of the fire brigade.

From 6 p.m. until well after 10 p.m. three fire brigades, trucks, equipped with radios, patrolled the city streets and put out 26 fires.

The cause of two fires in Petah Tikva has not yet been established. One razed a hut in the Petah Tikva market while another destroyed many olive trees between Betz Haim and Betz Menachem. The wind swept the latter blaze across the Jordan border.

By the afternoon, the Haifa fire brigade had put out six brush fires in various parts of the town.

**CORRECTION**

The names of U.Z. Greenberg and Shlomo Shabot have been inadvertently interchanged under the drawings on page 8 in today's supplement.

**Mr. & Mrs.  
LEON BLOOM  
Tel Aviv**

Take pleasure in announcing the marriage of their children

**GIDEON and BEHIRAH**  
which took place yesterday, May 20, 1954.

We mourn the death of our beloved  
**ANTONIE PLAUT** (nee Frank)  
who passed away on May 20, 1954.

**Ilse Plaut**  
Lilo and Dr. Walter Katz and children.  
Please accept our condolences.

Our beloved

**PAULINE WEBER**

passed away at the age of 76 on May 10, 1954, after a short illness. The funeral took place in Paris on May 12, 1954. She is mourned by her children (Sabine Rechell, Paris, and L. J. Weber, Jerusalem), by her family and numerous friends.

Please receive our sympathies.

**30,000 Lag B'omer Pilgrims at Meron**

Jerusalem Post Staff

**MERON**, Thursday. — Some 30,000 persons, including many soldiers and tourists, celebrated Lag B'omer at the grave of Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yochai this evening. A torch, lighted on Mount Zion in Jerusalem, was brought to Safad where Dr. Z. Kahana, Minister of Religious Affairs, handed it to Mr. Raphael Abbo, whose family has carried the torch from Safad to the grave of Shimon Bar-Yochai every year for four generations. Mr. Abbo was escorted by a procession which included a Civil Defence Unit.

The traditional flame at the grave was lighted by Rabbi Shimon Bar-Yochai, the author of the Talmud. The sentinels of the Rabbinate and the Haifa Religious Council spoke at the ceremony and special prayers were recited. Pilgrims continued on to Meron amid singing and dancing.

In Jerusalem, tonight, bonfires were lit by children in the city. A feature Bar Kochba, parades with bonfires and arrows. The heat of the bonfires, which intensified the discomfort of the heavy shawl, did not noticeably disturb the children, who sang and danced around them. The hasidim in Mer Shearim and the Yemenite community in Netanya, on the outskirts of the Capital, were particularly festive and lit large fires.

The Army held its sixth national Lag B'omer shooting competition today in three sections, for soldiers, Gadna and civilians. A large crowd, including many members of the armed forces from Pessach to Shavuot, Weddings, the fighting of bonfires, and the holding of sporting

**Fishermen Warn Of Ruin to Industry**

Jerusalem Post Reporter

**HAIFA**, Thursday. — The Council of the Fishermen's Union held an emergency session here today to consider the threat facing local fisheries through the import of large quantities of fish and through "Government neglect of fisheries development." The council called on the Government to implement the recommendations for the fishing industry recently made by the Knesset Economic Committee.

These include Government subsidies for fishing boats, equipment and refrigeration, and the imposition of high tariffs on canned fish imports.

The council was told that despite the Knesset Committee's very favourable recommendation the action taken has deteriorated this year. Some fishermen who sold up to 60% of their catch to the canning industry last year, were unable to sell any for canning this year because of the flood of imported tinned sardines.

The 300 men employed in this branch of the country's fleet and the fishermen were facing unemployment while cannerys built at great expense, were practically at a standstill.

During the next four months, local fisheries would be able to supply the country's needs. Jeda by Tzvava, the fishermen called on the Government to stop immediately the marketing of imported fish during this glut.

**Appeal for Water**

About 50 members of Zemach village, in the Jerusalem Corridor, demonstrated in the Jewish Agency Settlement Department office yesterday against the lack of water in their four-year-old settlement.

The villagers, from Yemin, told The Jerusalem Post that the village is still not connected to the water-line, and despite investment by the Agency in laying pipes, their crops have languished and cattle have died due to the dryness.

Agency officials told The Jerusalem Post that Zemach is not yet receiving water in a few days, and that meetings with the Municipality and with Mekorot had been held during the day. The settlers were seeking an assured income from wool.

During its first 18 months, "Operation Cowboy" will receive financial backing from the Government, the Agency and the Aid Counterpart Fund, but the investment must be repaid. The ranch aims at showing that livestock production using pasture now wasted can be profitable. To support itself, the ranch calculates on selling beef and mutton at Haifa a kilo above the market price, plus a 10% profit.

Mr. Ben-Zvi's message was read in Hebrew and Arabic to the 5,000 scouts present, from all parts of the country. This included a small contingent of Arab Catholic scouts from Haifa.

The Chief-Of-Staff, Rav-Aluf Moshe Dayan, greeted the scouts in the name of the Army and the Mayor, Mr. I. Kritin, welcomed them to the Ramat HaNahal municipal stadium.

Mr. Ben-Zvi's message was read in Hebrew and Arabic to the 5,000 scouts present, from all parts of the country. This included a small contingent of Arab Catholic scouts from Haifa.

The scouts will begin putting up 20 kilometers of fencing around the wild uplands.

The herds should commence grazing only next winter, when the desicated yellow turns green again. In the meantime, sheep and cows from abroad will acclimate at another farm.

The Ministry of Agriculture intends re-seeding the ranch within two years to improve its fodder yield.

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**THE problem of financing Israel's institutions of higher learning becomes daily more acute. The budget of the Ministry of Education is insufficient for current needs; the diminution of existing subsidies is a constant threat and certainly no provision can be made for effective long-term planning. We are thus faced regularly with students and strikes against higher fees and with decisions by Boards of Governors to close their institutions, be it University or Technion, due to lack of funds. Education at the university level suffers from this continuous uncertainty. Even more important, development work is continually held up by a shortage of money or must be planned piece-meal, preventing broad and enlightened blue-prints for the future. The economies thus forced upon higher education in this country are false and are likely to prove very expensive in years to come.**

Added to these difficulties comes a solemn warning from Mr. Meyer W. Weisgal, in a document he has produced on the question of coordinated fund-raising for the Hebrew University, the Technion in Haifa and the Weizmann Institute. This document appears almost in full in today's issue. In this study, a drastic falling-off in these institutions' income from the Diaspora is predicted unless radical steps are taken to prevent the present competition between them, resulting as it does in inflated expenses and a diminution in the proportion of the sums collected which is remitted to Israel. Mr. Weisgal estimates that of each dollar collected, only 65 cents eventually find their way to the institutions in Israel. Before this be dismissed as fantastic one must study very carefully the cogent arguments the author marshals in support of this contention.

The three major institutions of higher learning, the Hebrew University, the Technion, and the Weizmann Institute, each maintain separate campaigns in the United States. As a first step, it is now proposed that these must be completely united into one body to be carefully integrated into the work of the United Jewish Appeal. The charge is made that the co-existence of three bodies each aiming to raise support for a parallel purpose leads to wasteful and, at times, unpleasant rivalry. As a result of being subjected to repetitive and similar appeals, it also serves very quickly to kill the goodwill which communities throughout the Diaspora have for such institutions.

An analysis is made by Mr. Weisgal of the reasons why the attempt to set up such a joint body failed in 1952, and concrete suggestions are offered for avoiding the fatal pitfalls in the future.

The position of the two giant companies, the United Jewish Appeal and the Bond Drive in relation to this coordination and the effect they have of imposing, by analogous imitation, techniques of fund-raising on smaller efforts such as the Hebrew University, the Technion and the Weizmann Institute is analyzed. More important it is pointed out that an understanding of Diaspora communities of the functions of higher education in Israel can play a great part in building a positive approach there towards this country and Zionism.

There will be many objections to the scheme of unification as put forward. Many of them are by this time conventional and a stereotyped reaction to every scheme for the streamlining of fund-raising machinery. As the normal inertia piles up in the face of this latest attempt to secure an amelioration, and as the apes of one cumbersome unit of campaign machinery bring up their heavy antiquated artillery to defend their crumbling positions, it might be useful to reflect that there is more than a desire in the Diaspora, and particularly in the United States, for fund-raising and rationalized. Unless something is done, and that quickly, fatigue will overtake the generous communities of the Diaspora with disastrous results to many essential undertakings inside the State of Israel.

## U.S. DIPLOMATS ON M.E.

**By Broade: Israel Has Nothing to Fear**

— By DAVID BOY

ANKARA — Mr. Broade looks sincerely indignant about the reactions of the Israeli press and Israeli public opinion in response to his last speeches. "No one seems to believe in me," he told me. "As usual, Israel condemns everyone who disagrees with them on anything whatsoever. They do not even try to read what I said and to understand the situation."

"Who asked them to disseminate 'immigration'?" he asked. "I am not one of the means of creating a better atmosphere, and they don't even want to know."

Mr. Broade and nearly all the other American envoys in the Middle East have the same complaint: Israel wants peace, there is no doubt about it. But she does not want to take the small step towards the first condition of peace which is a lessening of the tension.

"Why should it be up to the Israeli to make the first step?" I asked Mr. Broade and other American diplomats whom I interviewed.

"Because the fears of the Arabs concerning the expansion of Israel, after a massive immigration, are generally sincere and while such fears exist no peace is possible," they answered. "It is useless to say that the Arabs are pretending; some of them may be, but a lot of them are sincere. What is the use of speaking of millions of people? The problem will not come, and of creating new grounds for fear and anti-Israeli propaganda every day?"

**Russian Nightmare**

But wouldn't Mr. Broade also want Israel to modify her immigration laws? After our conversations we have the feeling that he is, so-called nightmare of millions of Jews from Russia should not trouble the sleep of Arab leaders — and also of American diplomats. But Mr. Broade knows that Soviet Russia will not change her policy easily and he knows that Israel will not modify easily what is for her the cornerstone of her national life. So

today he only asks that the Jews talk less about immigration.

"It is Israel's duty to bring in millions of Jews," says the American diplomats, "it won't prevent them from receiving these Jews in case they are obliged to leave Russia or some other country. It will be a question of emergency, and no one will be able to interfere. But any worry about it is not likely to happen soon." Israelis should have more political sense. It's good to call on millions to come to Israel in order to get hundreds. But one has to pay for it and we don't think it is worth it."

**Comment on Courtney**

After Mr. Broade had read Column One in "The Jerusalem Post" of May 5 about the possibility of Israel linking herself formally, through Turkey, to other countries of like geography and mind, extending perhaps as far as Yugoslavia, we asked him what he thought of it. His answer was, "Very carefully. I would not comment on such an idea." He said, "but it is clear that the U.S. can only consider with pleasure any regional agreement between peaceful countries."

It was impossible to get more out of him than any other American diplomat. But in the feeling that if Israel should insist on entering some regional alliance of the sort, she could cause a lot of difficulties for American diplomacy. Washington would be hard put to reject such an offer, outright, but it would aware the Americans that the protests of the Israeli "from the beginning to the end" will be the answer of Washington. "British and American forces in the Middle East are able to crush any aggression."

Do you sincerely think that Israel could reduce her military budget after such a decision? I asked him. "I am not sure. Mrs. Broade does not think so." The decision is made in the way we want it to be made. If Washington, Paris and London accept our point of view no one will dare to speak of a second round. But we are not so sure that London will accept; the British are so cautious.

The other day an Italian paper

printed an alleged account of an off-the-record speech she had made to journalists in Washington last January: in it she was made to give, point by point, the programme on which the Italian Government announced two months later, to say that President Einaudi had told her that he could not make head or tail of the Italian electoral system, and to say that the former Prime Minister, Signor de Gasperi, had told her he was perfectly ready to trade away the Italian claim to Trieste. She denied it, of course, but a denial only takes four lines, and you cannot find a banner headline on four lines. The damage was done.

**Pretty and Indiscreet**

Because she is so pretty and indiscreet, Mrs. Luce gathers round her in double measure

and willing workers. In fact, the kind of men they have joined, the girls who have given the reputation of working "with the strength of an elephant."

**Worm Parasite**

Yet troubles love company, and many Cochinese were also found to be suffering from the ankylostoma, a parasite that is

detached from the body of a worm, making him anaemic and weak. But modern medicine can

eliminate this worm by a short cure. After some extra rations, (which the newcomers receive in Sh'ar Ha'Ha'yil) they are soon brought back to par. The peculiar conditions under which the worm thrives are not found in Israel, so that once cured the patient need never suffer again.

The first Cochinese have already arrived here and have settled in Galilee. It will not be long now before one more Exodus is ended, and hundreds of eager citizens of Israel, forcibly but ever "temporarily" absent for nearly two million years, return to their homes again. Famine has gotten, Malaya has replaced by Hebrew, trading by farming, favoured status by equality.

**Below Danger Level**

This last alone would have been sufficient to declare the Cochinese fit to return. But there

comes Dr. Salem here as their counsel, and everyone remembers his fight on their behalf.

As is usual in this country, when an exceptionally important question crops up, the storm brought a multitude of "experts" in its wake, like mushrooms after rain. Suddenly, everyone knew all about malaria.

**Natural Cure**

Dr. Salem's ingenious proclamation that the Lord's Holy Land was the natural cure for the disease was a lonely voice in this wilderness of know-it-alls. However, right will triumph in the end, though the way may twist through devious paths.

Finally, four months ago, the Government decided to dispatch an expert doctor to Cochinchina to investigate on the spot.

Dr. Rudolph Reitler is an expert on oriental diseases. He has been in this country for 27 years and is the director of a Government laboratory in Haifa. He is 50 years old, but looks and acts young; and cheerfully took to his work with a gusto that is

uncommonly inspiring.

As the question crops up, the storm brought a multitude of "experts" in its wake, like mushrooms after rain. Suddenly, everyone knew all about malaria.

**Healing Power**

As a further safeguard Dr. Reitler ruled that the badly infected must be hospitalized if they have relatives who are prepared to support them, in case they are unfit to work; but several Cochinese already here, and suffering from elephantiasis,

can be totally eliminated in 40 per cent of the cases and be reduced to below danger level in the rest.

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